PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY BOARD ON FEDERAL TAX REFORM

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The Problem

- 1. The current tax code is overwhelmingly complicated.
 - a. Regular income tax which contains numerous exceptions and difficult interpretations
 - b. Plus extra rules for passive, active and portfolio types of income
 - c. Plus capital gain criteria'
 - d. And, finally, the dreaded Alternative Minimum Tax.
- 2. The Code is hard to administer and enforce.
 - a. Too few agents
 - b. Lengthy court battles
 - c. Abuse by taxpayers and enforcers

A Closer Look at the Alternative Minimum Tax

Essentially the income tax is completed in the traditional fashion before the Alternative Minimum Tax is computed.

Basically the income less the deductions allows one to arrive at taxable income which is then applied to the appropriate tax rate from the tax table to arrive at the income tax for the taxpayer.

Sample:

Income	\$200,000.00
Itemized deductions	(30,000.00)
Exemptions for dependents	(12,000.00)
Taxable Income	\$158,000.00
Tax per Table	\$34,567.00

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

Applies a flat 26% less a \$58,000 (married) exemption and limited deductions to arrive at AMT Income x 26%.

If AMT exceeds the prior tax per table, you pay the higher tax.

AMTI	\$200,000.00
Exemption	_(58,000.00)
AMTI	\$142,000.00
AMT Rate 28%	<u>x26%</u>
AMT Tax	\$ 36,920.00

Pay AMT tax - \$36,920 since it exceeds \$34,567 income tax.

The Solution - Further Analysis of AMT

AMT is simple! In fact, it is a flat tax and it is already in the code, the rate is just wrong. If you lowered the rate and changed the code to pay the <u>lower</u> of the "income tax" or the "Alternative Minimum Tax" you would have a flat tax with nominal change to the code. The code would not have to be changed otherwise, it would just become obsolete over time.

Merits to the 'new' AMT flat tax

Taxpayers and groups who support the current system of deductions still can maintain their deduction status – therefore there will be less opposition to a change to a flat tax.

It doesn't penalize the individual or corporate taxpayer that has committed previously to a tax strategy based on the old way. The taxpayer may complete that strategy since it may reduce his taxable income below AMT. Eventually, after completion of his strategy the taxpayer gets to choose his future strategies with the new alternative. Because both are allowed, income and new AMT, nobody gets penalized in the change of tax law.

It's simple!

What To Do

- 1. Don't change the current income tax code. (It will become obsolete over time.)
- 2. Change the Alternative Minimum Tax to the lower of income tax or (new) AMT. Lower the rate from 26% to 17% pay the lower amount.
- 3. Convert the AMT exemption from \$58K to \$36K.

NEW ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX/INCOME TAX

DESCRIPTION RECAP	Regular Income Tax	Old AMT	New AMT
INCOME Itemized Deductions	40,000 (9,700) (12,400)	40,000	40,000
Exemptions Standard Exemption	(12,400)	(58,000)	(36,000)
Net Taxable Income	17,900	(18,000)	4,000
Tax Rate Income Tax	Per Table 1,970	26% -	17% 680
Current Law Pay Greater of column 1 or 2	1,970	-	
Revised NEW law Pay Lesser of column 1 or 3			680

NEW ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX/INCOME TAX

DESCRIPTION RECAP	Regular Income Tax	Old AMT	New AMT
INCOME Itemized Deductions	200,000 (30,000) (12,400)	200,000	200,000
Exemptions Standard Exemption	(12,400)	(58,000)	(36,000)
Net Taxable Income	157,600	142,000	164,000
Tax Rate	Per Table	26%	17%
Income Tax	34,567	36,920	27,880
Current Law Pay Greater of column 1 or 2		36,920	
Revised NEW law Pay Lesser of column 1 or 3			27,880

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Prepared for			party of point LE House III at 1000
		2004 A (MFJ) Fed	
INCOME Wages		200.000	
Taxable Interest		0	
Dividends	ı	Ŏ	
Alimony Received		0	
Capital Gain		0	
IRA/Pension/Lump Sum Dist.		Ö	
Schedule E (Non-Passive)		0	
Taxable Social Security		0 0	
Unemployment Compensation Other Income or Losses		Õ	
TOTAL INCOME		200,000	
ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME Taxpayer IRA		0	
Spouse IRA		0 0	
Spouse Keogh/Sep	1	Ö	
Self Employed Health Ins		ŏ	
Early Withdrawal Penalty		0 0	
Moving Expenses		Ŏ	
Educational Interest		0	
Other Adjustments	• • • • •	0 N/A	
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS		0 200,000	
		200,000	
ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS Total Medical Expenses		0	
Taxes		20,000 5,000	
Charitable Contributions		5,000 0	
Casualty and Theft		Ō	
Gambling Losses		0 0	
High Income Reduction		1,719 N/A	
State Adj. to Fed Item. Ded. TOTAL ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS		28,281	
STANDARD DEDUCTION		9,700 28,281	
TAX COMPUTATIONS			
Adjusted Gross Income		200,000 28,281	
Exemptions		12,400	
Tax From Tax Tables/Schedules	• • • • •	159,319 34,567	
State Exemption Credits		N/A 34,567	
Tax on Lump Sum Dist		0	
TAX BEFORE CREDITS		34,567	
CREDITS (NONREFUNDABLE) Dependent Care Credit		0	
Child Tax Credit *		Ŏ O	
Educational Credits * Elective Deferral/IRA Credit *		0	
Other Nonrefundable Credits TOTAL CREDITS		0 0	
TAX AFTER CREDITS		34,567	
OTHER TAXES Self-Employment Tax		0	
Alternative Minimum Tax Tax on IRA/Qualified Plan Dist.		2,353	
Other Taxes		0	
TOTAL OTHER TAXES		2,353 36,920	
		,	
PAYMENTS Inc. Tax Withheld from Wages		0	
Estimated Tax Payments		0 0	
Excess Soc. Sec./ Local Tax		0	
Other Taxes Paid In		Ö	
TOTAL PAYMENTS		0	
BALANCE DUE OR REFUND (-)		36,920	
Marginal Tax Rate on Ord. Inc. * May be limited by AGI and/or AMT.		28	

^{*} May be limited by AGI and/or AMT.

Form 6251 - Alternative Minimum Tax Worksheet

Part I Alternative Minimum Taxable Income 20	004 A
1 Federal AGI if you did not itemize (or Fed AGI - Item. Ded.)	171,719
2 Medical and dental expenses	0
3 Taxes. Enter the amount from Schedule A	20,000
4 Home mortgage int. (not used to buy, build or improve)	0
5 Miscellaneous itemized deductions from Schedule A .	0
6 If Fed AGI is over limit enter Sch A worksheet, line 9 .	-1,719
7 Tax refund from Form 1040	0
8 Investment interest expense	0
9 Depletion	0 0
10 Net operating loss deduction from Form 1040	0
11 Exempt interest from specified private activity bonds12 Qual. small business stock (excl. amt. under Sect. 1202)	0
13 Exercise of incentive stock options	0
14 Estates and trusts (amount from K-1)	0
15 Electing large partnerships (amount from K-1)	ő
16 Disposition of property	Ö
17 Depreciation on assets placed in service >1986	Ö
18 Passive activities	Ō
19 Loss limitations	0
20 Circulation costs	0
21 Long-term contracts	0
22 Mining costs	0
23 Research and experimental costs	0
24 Income from certain installment sales before Jan. 1, 1987	0
25 Intangible drilling costs	0
26 Other adjustments	0
27 Alternative tax net operating loss deduction	0
28 Alternative minimum taxable income (MFS see instructions)	190,000
Part II Alternative Minimum Tax	
29 Exemption Amount.	E0 000
a Enter the base exemption amount	58,000
b Enter the exemption amount phase-out threshhold . c Subtract In 29b from In 28. If <0, enter 0	150,000 40,000
d Multiply In 29c by .25% (.25)	10,000
e Subtract in 29d from 29a. If <0, enter 0	48,000
30 Subtract in 29e from in 28. If ZERO or less, enter -0- here	40,000
and on lines 33 and 35	142.000
31 If you reported qual. dividends or there is a gain on Sch D line	
then complete Part III and enter the amount here	
OTHERWISE	
a. Multiply the portion of In 30 (less cap gains) that is less tha	an
\$175,000 (or \$87,500 if MFS) by 26% (.26)	36,920
b Multiply any excess by 28% (.28)	0
Add 31a and 31b	36,920
32 Alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit	0
33 Tentative minimum tax. Subtract In 32 from In 31	36,920
34 a Enter tax from Form 1040	34,567
b Foreign tax credit from Form 1040	0
c Subtract 34b from 34a	34,567
35 Alternative Minimum Tax. Subtract In 34c from In 33.	0.050
If <0, enter -0 Enter here and on Form 1040	2,353